

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 11. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1811.

[No. 1326.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per an-
num, paid in advance—or Three Dollars,
if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to
the Editor must be paid, or they will not be
attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old
stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar,
in which the whole structure and essential
principles of that most copious Language,
according to the most approved modern stand-
ards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited,
and explained in a manner intelligible to the
weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

CASH

Will be given for TWO or THREE LIKELY
NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eigh-
teen.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

To Blacksmiths.

WANTED, a Blacksmith of good charac-
ter and sobriety, to manage a shop at Nashville,
Tennessee. One acquainted with the White-
smith's business would be preferred—to such
a one, good wages will be given, by
GEO. POYZER.

November 9th, 1810.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
Will be given for clean combed
HOGS' BRISTLES.

Their being scalded does not injure them.

ALSO—

HORSE HAIR,
of any length—by
JOHN LOCKWOOD,
Corner of Upper and High Streets,
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1810.

To Druggists

And Country Store-Keepers.

FIFTEEN hundred 200 lb. refined borax
1000 do. white lead 300 do. Spanish indigo
2000 do. pearl ashes 200 do. cochineal
2000 do. quicksilver 500 do. aqua fortis
5000 do. English oil 500 doz. syringes
vitrol 200 lb. grains paradise
1000 lb. flor. sulphur 200 do. Turkey opium
2000 do. white lead 100 do. gem juniper
3000 do. red sanders 300 do. promgranate
3500 do. cream tartar peel
2000 do. gum copal 100 lb. ether vitriol
3000 do. yellow bark 500 do. black lead
1000 do. Senna 700 do. Aleppo galls
1000 doz. ink powder 500 do. gum arabic
500 lb. fresh rhubarb 300 do. crud sal am-
300 do. best Spanish moniac
Annatto 200 lb. sugar of lead
100 lb. Spanish saffron 300 do. cowage
300 do. Sinarouba bark 200 do. guaiacum
300 lb. fine arrow root 400 fine sponges
300 do. gum shellac 300 lb. Assafetida
100 do. red bark 1000 lb. Verdigrise
300 do. arsenic 500 bottles Castor oil
100 packs gold leaf 300 Gallons Spirits
200 doz. tooth brush- Turpentine
es 200 doz. smelling bot- Iron mortars and pes-
tles 100 doz. cologne wa- ter
100 doz. Glauber salts 50 doz. spring lan- cets
500 lb. snake root Patent medicines

With a large and general assortment of
DRUGS, MEDICINE, PATENT MEDI-
CINES, GLASS BOTTLES, VIALS,
and every other article belonging to the Drug
& Apothecary line, expressly laid in to suit
Druggists, Storekeepers and other wholesale
dealers—the subscriber has also made arrange-
ments with manufacturers of WINDSOR
SOAP, that he can sell at the manufacturers' prices.

STEPHEN NORTH,

Wholesale Druggist,
No. 85, market Street, between
2d & 3d Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1810.

Take Notice.

THE subscribers propose or intend to ap-
ply to the Woodford court to have a town laid
off on their land, at the place now called Mor-
tontonville, which they are disposed to sell off in
lots, &c.

J. MORTON,
W. TAYLOR,
J. WILSON.

Teste, J. P. RUCKER,
Mortonsville, Woodford
county, Jan. 12, 1811.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

Will be given for

Salt-Petre,

By SAM'L. TROTTER

LOVE IN JEOPARDY,

A Tragic Comedy
By ABRAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
TOBACCO
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county,
containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton
will be taken in part or whole payment.
The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado
and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality
—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold
low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 40
days.

Also Trunks of every size and descrip-
tion, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and
single, with prickles and templates, Grooving
bits, with and without arms, different sizes, com-
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double
ironed, Hallova and Rounds, Moulding Planes
of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.
Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

FOR SALE,

AVAILABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,
LYING on Henry's mill road, only four
miles from Lexington, containing 150
acres of first rate land well timbered, and
plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm
are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large
and commodious dwelling house, and every re-
quisite out building—a good still house, barn,
stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and
abundance. About seventy acres of the land
cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation.
A further description is deemed unnecessary, as
it is presumed the land will be viewed by those
wishing to purchase.

A general warrantee deed will be made the
purchaser, and possession had the first of Janu-
ary next. Application to be made to the sub-
scriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to
the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near the
Kentucky Hotel, where he has for sale an
extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

DR OVERTON will practice PHYSI-
C and SURGERY in Lexington and
its neighborhood. He has just procured
a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying
its protection.

September 3, 1810.

Wanted,

THREE or FOUR Apprentices, to learn
the Machine making business—who will be in-
structed in every branch, and made complete
workmen, comfortably accommodated with
boarding, lodging and clothing, a good educa-
tion, and if bound at 14, 15 or 16 till 21 years
of age, shall receive when free, a complete
suit of clothes and one hundred dollars in cash.

Wanted also, two journeymen, who have
been accustomed to either turning or filing, to
whom generous wages will be given and con-
stant employment.

J. MARSH & Co.

Water street, Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1811—3m

CLARKE CIRCUIT,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1811.

Samuel R. Combs & John
W. Holder, complts. } In CHANCERY.
against
Richard Graham's tras-
tees, &c. defendants.

THIS day came the complainants, by their
counsel, and on their motion it is ordered, that
the complainant's bill be taken for confessed a-
gainst the defendant, Richard Graham—and
the defendant's Richard Brent, Alexander Hen-
derson, Thomas Lee, George Graham and
John Graham not having entered their ap-
pearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules
of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction
of the court that they are not inhabitants of
this commonwealth—On the motion of the
complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that
the said defendants do appear here on the third
day of our next March term, and answer the
complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be
inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight
weeks successively.

A copy teste,

SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, c. c. c. c.

Greenup County.

Taken up at the plantation of
William Bradshaw, on the Ohio river, 5 miles
below the mouth of Little Sandy, a Bright Sor-
rel Horse, three years old pastured, has no visi-
ble marks or brands, about fourteen hands and
half high. Appraised to 35 dollars.

E. Waring, J. P. C. C.

Jan. 5, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED

Nail Manufactory

IN the house in which George McGlone has
carried on that business for 4 years past, on
Market street, near the market house, and
next door to Messrs. Halstead and Meglone's
store, where they will always keep a supply of
the best put and wrought nails, sprigs and
tacks of every description—also hoes, axes,
drawing chains, wheel irons, woffle irons,
Pittsburgh cuttings, screw augurs and Dorsey
bar irons, which they will sell low either by
wholesale or retail.

Wm. PRITCHARD & Co.

Lexington, Jan. 11th, 1811.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the

29th of October last, a Negro fellow named

HARRY;

he will probably change his name to Henry or
David Lawson—he is about 30 years of age,
but looks something older—he limps a little
when he walks—one of his knees is much larger
than the other—bow legged—long visage,
roman nose, and very long under jaw; he is
about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, not very heavy
made—has a small dent in one of his jaws,
opposite his teeth—he is a tolerable fiddler, &
took a fiddle with him. A reward of twenty
dollars will be given for securing him in jail,
and reasonable expenses if brought home to
me in Jessamine county, or Littleberry Haw-
kins, in Lexington.—It is supposed he will go
to the state of Ohio.

THO: B. SCOTT.

December 14, 1810.



Free Medicine.

Just arrived and to be sold by the subscri-
ber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of
Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS

The Iceland Moss,

Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions

and Phthie.

Also for Sale

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,

TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.

ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTTS.

Andrew McCalla

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,

General Instructor,

Masonic Constitutions,

Bishop's Sermons,

Craighead's Sermon,

Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,

American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,

Life of Gano,

Life of Shaw,

Wilson's Grammar,

Webster's Spelling books,

New-England Primer,

Doctrinal Catechism

Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO

Blank Books of any kind,

Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books

Pamphlets on various subjects,

Writing Paper,

Wrapping and Tea Paper, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables,

Old books rebound, and Book Binding

generally executed on short notice.

August 17th, 1810

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and
customers for former favours, wishes to
inform them that he has rented James Scott's
Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Fickland, where
the advantage of a constant current of water
will enable him to carry on the Fulling business
more to the satisfaction of his customers, than
he has heretofore done. For the convenience
of distant customers, he will attend at the usual
places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving
cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at
r. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr.
Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of
the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He
will also attend once a week to receive cloth
that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her
mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month
or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident
prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to
his customers to exert the utmost of his abili-
ties in finishing such cloths as may be com-
mitted to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

PUBLIC SALE

ON the 8th of March will be sold at pub-
lic auction, my stock of Horses, Cattle,
Sheep and Hogs, one Waggon, 200 rails and
tubs, and all my farming utensils. Nine
month's credit will be given. Sale to com-
mence at ten o'clock, at Madison's station,
five miles from Lexington, between the Lees-
own, and Georgetown roads.

EDWARD BEATTY.

February 11th, 1811.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of DISHMAN & NOR-
TON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons having any demands, please to
present them to John Dishman and receive
payment.—All persons owing said firm are re-
quested to settle their accounts with John
Dishman, who is authorised to receive them.

JOHN DISHMAN,

GEO: NORTON.

February 18th, 1811.

SILAS W. ROBBINS,

A TORY AT LAW

WILL punctually attend the circuit courts of
Fayette, Madison, and Clarke counties & will
faithfully discharge any business in his pro-
fession, that may be entrusted to his care.—He
resides in Winchester.

February 18th, 1811.

FOR SALE.

Will be sold on the 20th day of March

next, a two story

Brick House and Lot

On Main street, opposite the Rev. A. Ran-
kin, and next door to Parrish & Hanson's fac-
tory. Nine month's credit will be given, with
approved security—the conditions to be made
known on the day of sale.

ANDREW BIGGS.

February 19th, 1811.

Clarke County to wit.

Taken up by Thomas Berry, living
one and a half miles from Winchester, a Bay
mare about seven or eight years old, between
thirteen and fourteen hands high has a blaze
face: Appraised to \$200—posted before me this
28th November 1810.

JOHN WARD, J. P.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Jenny Young and my-
self have parted by mutual consent, and have
divided our property, &c.—This is therefore to
forewarn all persons from crediting me on my
account, for I will not pay any debts of her
contracting, after this 4th day of February,
1811.

3t Samuel Young.

Sportsmen Attention!

A SWEEPSTAKE RACE will be run
over the Lexington course on the second
Thursday in May, three mile heats, free for
all ages, agreeable to the Jockey Club rules.
A subscription paper is in the hands of W.
T. Banton. Terms—100 dollars in cash, and
a 100 dollar horse, each subscriber. The sub-
scription to close the 25th of March instant.

3t Lexington, March 4th, 1811.

STOLEN

OUT of the stable of William Micky, a
BAY HORSE about fourteen hands and
an half high, shod all round with oak shoes, one
hind foot white, a small white spot on his back,
and carries a high head. A liberal reward
will be given for him.

Meredith Lively.

March 4th, 1811.

Jessamine County, &c.

Taken up by Lewis Harris, living
near the mouth of Jessamine creek, a dark
bay mare, one hind foot white, a small white
spot on her fore feet, about seven years old
and about fourteen hands high, shod before;
Appraised to \$35, January 1st 1811.

J. METCALF J. P.

LEE'S

PATENT MEDICINE STORE,

NEW-YORK.

SOLD IN KENTUCKY AT

Waldemar Mentelle's Store

LEXINGTON, AND

Dudley & Trigg's Store

FRANKFORT—viz.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Corn Plaster,

Itch Ointment,

Essence of Mustard,

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

A liberal discount allowed to druggists
and wholesale purchasers.

Recommendations and cures of the above, to
be seen at the store of W. Mentelle.

March 4th, 1811.

SILVERSMITHS & JEWELLER'S

SHOP.

SAMUEL AYRES & NOAH WILSON

WISH to inform their friends and the pub-
lic, that they have commenced partner-
ship in carrying on the above branches, at the
old stand, where the said Ayres now lives, on
Main-street, a few doors above Postlewait's
Inn—where they have on hand and intend con-
stantly to keep a supply of all kinds of GOLD
AND SILVER WORK, Ladies long & short
tortoise Hair Combs, plain and ornamented
with gold, of the neatest and best quality and
newest fashions. They also carry on the Watch
Repairing Business, and being well furnished
with the best materials in that line, can serve
those who please to call on them in the best
manner and on the shortest notice, and will
warrant their work twelve months. The said
Ayres also keeps by him a regular supply of
CLOCKS, of the best quality, made under his
direction, consequently, will warrant them to
perform equal to any in the U States. Orders
from a distance will be strictly and punctually
attended to. Their work shall be executed on
the most reasonable terms, and the highest
prices given for old gold and silver.

N. B. Saddlers can be supplied with ladies
and men's saddle mountings, on short notice

Lexington, Feb. 28, 1811.

Dec. 4th, 1810.

D. FLOURNOY, J. P.

pd

Taken up by Samuel Ingraham,

Living in Scott county, near Gen. Henry's old
mill, one Dark Bay Mare, five or six years old,
fourteen and an half hands high, appraised to
16 dollars.

D. FLOURNOY, J. P.

Dec. 4th, 1810.

Taken up by John Osborn,

On Dry run, one Bay Horse, six years old,
star and snip, both hind feet white, shod all
round with no brand, perceivable, thirteen and an
half hands high, appraised to 15 dollars.

CARY L. CLARKE, D. J. C. C.

February 18th, 1811.

Public Sale.

ON the 6th of March next, will be sold to
the highest bidder, the House and Lot
adjoining Mr. James Fleming on Water street,
the property of George Waring, dec. Twelve
month's credit will be given, the purchaser giv-
ing note with approved security, negotiable
and payable at the office of the Insurance com-
pany. At the same time and place will be
sold, all the household kitchen furniture, be-
longing to the same estate, all sums under five
dollars will be cash in hand, and all over will
be a credit of six months—the purchaser giv-
ing note with good security.

JOHN SPRINGLE, J. P.

JACOB CLAAR.

Lexington, Feb. 18th, 1811.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE JOURNEMEN CORDWAIN-
ERS of the town of Lexington, consid-
ering the prices given by the Bosses of said
town, to be under the standard, by which in
justice they should be regulated, when com-
pared with the profits, at present, resulting to
the said Bosses: held a meeting on the 4th day
of February, 1811, at which the following
resolutions were unanimously adopted by those
whose names are undersigned, viz.

First, Resolved, That neither of the subscri-
bers will, in any case whatever, for the future,
work for less than the prices herein after sta-

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 21

NON IMPORTATION.

On motion of Mr. Epes, The house resumed the consideration of the bill supplementary to the act concerning Commercial Interference, &c.

[This act, it will be recollected, contains but one section, exempting from seizure vessels with their cargoes which had left the ports of Great Britain previous to the 2d Feb.]

Mr. Epes moved to amend the bill by adding to it the following sections:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case G. Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, the President of the United States shall declare the fact by proclamation; and such proclamation shall be admitted as evidence, and no other evidence shall be admitted of such revocation or modification in any suit or prosecution which may be instituted under the fourth section of the act to which this act is a supplement. And the restrictions imposed or which may be imposed by virtue of the said act, shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the proclamation aforesaid shall have been issued, the several provisions of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall have full force and be immediately carried into effect against Great Britain, her colonies, dependencies, &c. Provided however, That any vessel or merchandise which may in pursuance thereof be seized, prior to the fact being ascertained, whether G. Britain shall, on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, have revoked or modified her edicts in the manner above mentioned, shall nevertheless be restored on application of the parties, on their giving bond with approved sureties to the United States, in sum equal to the value thereof, to abide the decision of the proper court of the United States thereon; and any such bond shall be considered as satisfied if G. Britain shall on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, have revoked or modified her edicts in the manner above mentioned.

He said it would be seen that, in the present state of our laws, there was no provision that the non-intercourse with Great Britain should cease, if, after the third day of March, the also should so revoke or modify her edicts as that they should cease to violate our lawful commerce. One of the objects of his amendment was to provide for that contingency. Another provision of the amendment went to remove doubts which might exist in the minds of some as to the operation of the law of May last, and which might give rise to vexatious suits. The committee had thought it proper that in this case the legislature should step forward and decide; that it was not consistent with the responsibility they owed to the community to turn over to the judicial tribunals the decision of the question whether the non-intercourse was in force or not. These sections, Mr. Epes remarked, together with the provision now before the House, were calculated to preserve precisely the present attitude of the United States, and to wait for events to authorize a change of it. If any such course should be taken as was proposed by a repeal of the law of May last, in what situation, he asked, should we stand both as respects Great Britain and France? You have by law proposed to both certain conditions; and, before the arrival of the period allowed to Great Britain for the repeal of her orders, you would sweep from your statute book all the provisions relating to the subject. What would be the operation of such a step as to the other nation? At a time when there is no doubt that her decrees will be revoked, and that at present they cease to have their operation, you revoke the law on the faith of which the revocation is made! The proposed measure will preserve our present attitude; and as it is freed from the provisions (objectionable to some) for enforcing more rigidly the non-intercourse, and is yet such a course, as will comport with the honor and dignity of the nation; I hope there will be no objection to it. Having been always myself in favor of the principle of the bill, I am prepared to vote for it and for the additional sections. I consider it important, that the decision should be at once made, as vessels are daily arriving. The collectors are at present liable to suits to an immense sum; and it is proper that the responsibility should in such a case rest on the principal rather than the agents. I therefore hope the bill will be passed to a third reading this day.

Mr. Lyon said he was one of those who thought that the national faith had not been constitutionally pledged; that they were never authorized, as a component part of the Legislature, to give such a power to another branch of the Legislature, to the Executive. What had been received from France to make this law a contract? A declaration that her decrees were revoked, and should not operate after the first of November. Was this true? He presumed it was not. The accounts from Europe amounted to this: that our vessels are to remain sequestered till the 2d February, and then to receive their final doom. Are we, said he, to be charged with a breach of good faith for the refusal on their part to fulfil their declaration or promise? What could be expected to be the ultimate fate of these vessels? That they would be sold and the proceeds deposited in the Imperial Treasury, &c. &c.

Mr. Bibb said it was certainly far from his intention to throw any embarrassment in the way of the committee of Foreign Relations, but he was unwilling to act on this matter without due deliberation, and therefore moved that the bill and amendments should lie on the table. The subject was not so urgent that one day would be a matter of any great consequence.

Mr. Epes said he had no objection to the motion.

Mr. Goldsborough made a motion to refer it to a committee of the whole House. Mr. Mumford stated that it was his intention, when the bill should come under consideration, to move the following amendment to it:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the cargoes of ships or vessels wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which had cleared out for the Cape of Good Hope, or for any port beyond the same, prior to the 10th of November, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

He said he had inserted the 10th of November to allow time for the arrival of the proclamation at the different ports. The motion for the bill to lie on the table was negatived, 53 to 42.

It was referred to a committee of the whole 52 to 51, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The bill for the relief of John McNamee was read a third time. [The bill goes to relieve this person from a penalty for bringing to the United States certain exiles from Cuba and their slaves.]

Mr. Randolph opposed the bill on the ground of the danger of giving any license to the introduction of slaves into this country, or of the maroons, brigands, or cut-throats from St. Domingo or elsewhere. He alluded to the late warning the House had received in the occurrences in the neighborhood of New Orleans; which he said ought to call on all orders of men in the State to discountenance any relaxation of our laws on this subject.

Mr. Cheves entertained the same general sentiments as Mr. Randolph, but this is a peculiar case of hardship, where a captain, ignorant of our laws, had, from the mere impulse of humanity, without other compensation than the gratification of that sentiment, brought a number of these people from Nassau.

Mr. Rhea opposed the passage of the bill on the same grounds as Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Newson stated the circumstances of the case; that a law was already in existence which would have afforded relief, had the importation been direct from Cuba; but the slaves having been circuitously brought from Cuba, via Nassau, this case was taken out of the scope of the law.

Mr. Cheves moved to recommit the bill with a view to insert a provision requiring the re-exportation from the United States of the slaves thus introduced.

After debate, the motion was agreed to, and the bill recommitted.

February 28.

ANOTHER CHURCH BILL.

The following message was received from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

Having examined and considered the bill, entitled "An act for the relief of Richard Tervin, William Coleman, Edwin Lewis, Samuel Mims, Joseph Wilson and the Baptist Church at Salem Meeting House, in the Mississippi territory," I now return the same to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objection:

Because the bill, in reserving a certain parcel of land of the United States, for the use of the said Baptist Church, comprises a principle and precedent for the appropriation of funds of the United States, for the use and support of religious societies, contrary to the article of the constitution which declares that Congress shall make no law respecting a religious establishment.

JAMES MADISON.

February 28, 1811.

The message having been read—Ordered, that to-morrow be assigned for the re-consideration of said bill according to the constitution.

ARMED NEUTRALITY.

Mr. Mumford offered the following resolution for consideration:

"Whereas, when two or more nations go to war, those that remain at peace retain their natural right to pursue their agriculture, manufacture, and commerce; to carry the produce of their labor to all places, belligerent or neutral as usual; to go and come freely without injury or molestation; and in short, that the war shall be to them, as if it did not exist, (with the exception only of not furnishing either implements of war for the annoyance of the other, nor any thing whatever to a place actually invested by its enemy.) And whereas, a state of war at present existing between G. Britain and France furnishes no legitimate right to either to interrupt the agriculture and commerce of the U. States, or the peaceable exchange of its produce with all nations; and whereas, no nation can submit to have its peaceable industry suspended at the mere will of other nations in violation of their neutral rights:

Therefore resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing, by law, merchant vessels of the United States to arm in defence of their persons and property on the high seas against the depredations of all or any of the belligerents, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Pitkin said he had not the least objection to the resolution, but it was entirely unnecessary to prefix preambles to resolutions for appointing committees for enquiry. He said it was not only unnecessary but unprecipitated.

Mr. Wright spoke in favor of retaining the preamble. He had no objection to record his vote in support of the principles it contained.

The question on striking out the preamble was decided by Yeas and Nays.

For striking out 51
For retaining 53

Mr. Pitkin said he was in favor of the resolution. He hoped that it was not merely a flourish, but that something was to grow out of it; that the committee would make a report authorizing the arming. And if they were to make such a report in a practicable form, it would find his support, although perhaps some who had voted to retain this preamble would not be found on the same side with him.

Mr. Goldsborough moved to strike out the words authorizing the committee to report by bill or otherwise. He supposed the object of the gentleman was to issue a luminous manifesto on the subject of our rights. If he wished to exercise his talents in making such a report, he did not wish to embarrass the committee by requiring them to report by bill.

Mr. Mumford hoped the motion would not prevail. He assured the gentleman from Maryland that he did not wish to display his talents in making manifestoes. If the motion should pass, and he should be on the committee, the bill should, in consequence, be reported before sun-down.

Mr. Goldsborough's motion was negatived, 59 to 32.

Mr. Bibb said that no doubt the subject of the resolution was important and worthy of consideration; but every gentleman must be confident that it could not be acted upon during the present session. He was unwilling to excite the public expectation when it could not be realized, and therefore moved the resolution lie on the table.

The motion was negatived, 46 to 44.

A motion to adjourn prevailed, 50 to 45—at half after 4 o'clock.

Friday, March 1.

LOAN FOR 1811.

On motion of Mr. Epes the several orders of the day were postponed.

Mr. Epes then called for the order of the day on the bill authorizing a loan.

The house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Tracy in the chair, on the said bill.

Mr. Epes moved to fill the blanks in the first section with "5,000,000 dollars;" which was agreed to.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended; which report was concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Turner in the chair, on the amendments of the senate, to the bill, erecting light houses on Boon island, &c. which was reported as concurred with, and agreed to by the house.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the bill erecting districts of Mumphremagog, Oswegatchie and of the White Mountains; and on the bill from the senate annexing part of Jersey to New-York district, &c. &c., which after considerable discussion, were reported and ordered to a third reading.

The bill authorizing a loan was read a third time, and passed without opposition.

The bill respecting the districts of Mumphremagog, &c. and the bill for the relief of John Maena were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Mumford reported a bill for extending the time for completing the returns of the 3d census of enumeration of the people of the United States; which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the state of Georgia respecting certain fees of the health officer and harbor master of the ports of Savannah and Georgia went through a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill authorizing the issuing of debentures in certain cases, was taken up. On the question to postpone indefinitely—Yeas 33—Noes 56. The bill was then read a third time and passed—Yeas 55—Noes 31.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

EVENING SITTING.

A bill from the senate authorizing the president to accept the services of a body of volunteers not exceeding 50,000 was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole house.

The bill for extending the time for completing the third census or enumeration of the people of the United States; the bill to annex a part of the state of New-Jersey, to the collection district of New-York, &c. and the bill declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of the state of Georgia, were severally read a third time and passed.

SENATE—FEBRUARY 28.

Mr. Bradley introduced a bill altering the time for the next meeting of Congress, which passed to a second reading.

A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing a report of the Secretary of State, of deficiencies in the returns of the 3d census—which message and report were referred to Messrs. Whiteside, Taylor, and Brent.

There were several committees discharged from the consideration of subjects before them, and some private business done. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

The bill supplementary to the act concerning commercial intercourse, was read a second time.

The bill authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies, not exceeding 50,000 men, was read a third time and passed.

The bill altering the time for the next meeting of Congress, was read a second time.

Mr. Bradley moved to fill the blanks therein with the words "1st" and "May," which question was decided by Yeas and Nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Condit, German, Gregg, Lambert, Leib, Reed, Robinson, Tait, Whiteside, 10.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Campbell, Clay, Franklin, Gaillard, Gilman, Godrich, Horsey, Lloyd, Mathewson, Pickering, Pope, Smith,

(Md.) Smith, (N. Y.) Taylor, Turner, Worthington—17.

Upon further consideration of the bill it was postponed until December next.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Some of the particulars of the defeat of general Blake, by Sebastiani, in the vicinity of Granada, have been transpired. According to the accounts brought by the Nocton packet, which arrived last week at Plymouth, with the mails from Cadiz, the French force under Sebastiani, amounted to 10,000 men. The battle was long and desperate, and the result, a total rout and defeat of the Spaniards, with immense loss. The scattered troops were flying in all directions. After this signal defeat, general Sebastiani, with his army, marched to join the army before Cadiz, which they effected, previous to the Nocton's departure. General Blake, after the action, escaped to the coast, and was taken on board an English frigate, for the purpose of going to Cadiz, being appointed president of the Cortes, where he arrived on the 7th inst.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Bonaparte has ordered a conscription in all the maritime departments, of children, to be trained to the sea; and 40,000 of them are to be immediately torn from their parents, and placed at the disposal of the Minister of Marine. The council of State, Caffarelli, in submitting the plan to the Senate, candidly confessed that some difficulty would occur in converting these children into sailors, because France has neither trade or fisheries. Small flotillas are, however, to be constructed in the different ports, on board of which these young conscripts are to be trained.

A letter from a Prussian port, of the 20th ult., confirms the rumor that Bonaparte has positively insisted that the emperor of Russia shall adopt his confiscation and burning decrees in their full extent; and though it is said that the language of the note addressed to the Russian government upon this subject had given great offence, apprehensions were strongly entertained that the demand would ultimately be complied with.

The Attorney and Solicitor General are, we doubt not, right in their opinion, that Lord Grenville, as Auditor of the Exchequer, could not safely comply with the demands of the Lords of the Treasury, in issuing the million of money to the bank without the authority of the two houses of parliament.

It will probably be three weeks, or more, before the Regency bill is passed, without ministers give it every facility in their power, which is certainly a duty incumbent on them. The moment the Regent is appointed and invested with full power, Bonaparte will make an overture for peace.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 23.

It is confidently asserted, in the best informed circles, that a Diet will be held in February next, as well for the purpose of adopting certain measures relative to the internal administration of the government, as of sanctioning some intended regulations with respect to our external regulations.

From the Philadelphia Coffee house books.

February 19.

We have been favored with a file of Hamburg Correspondents, including 25th December. They contain an extract from the *Moniteur*, which states, that intelligence from the Isle of France of the 10th Oct. had been received—that the English had lost six frigates, the Iphigenia, Nereid, Africaine, and Ceylon, captured, and the Sirius, and Magicienne, burnt—also, the East-India Company's ships, Windham, Ceylon, and Astelle, with 1200 men, munitions and money, were captured. The whole of the 24th reg. with their staff and colours were taken, together with generals Weatherhall & Abercrombie. At the time the vessel which brought the information sailed, 2300 English prisoners were on the island, which was defended by more than 8000 men, was provisioned, and in the best state of defence.

Arrived at Alexandria from Lisbon, the brig Martha, of Alexandria, after a passage of 55 days. On the 28th of December, information reached Lisbon, that Massena was reinforced by 20,000 troops; but it was generally believed that his reinforcements were 30,000. The arrival of this news caused considerable alarm, so much so, that the British were landing all the assistance they could to defend these garrisons.

New York, February 25.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Captain Howland, of the brig Orion, sailed from Cadiz on the 26th of December; and informs us, that on the day of his departure the British gun-boats made an attack upon the French batteries; that during the action, several bomb-shells fell into the town of Cadiz, which did considerable damage; one shell fell upon a school house, killed the mistress of it, and took off a boy's leg. Captain H. further states, that considerable confusion was discovered on board of the Spanish Admiral's ship; and it was said a shell had fallen on board from the French batteries. The firing had not ceased when Captain H. sailed.

Flour—Cadiz was 15 dollars; Rice dull—Cats one dollar and fifty cents.

Taken up by Abram Folke son, in Jessamine county, four miles below Curd's ferry, a Bay Mare about four years old, 13 & 20 hands high, a long star & star, branded on the near buttock, but not intelligible; appraised to 15 dollars—certified by me,

JOHN HAWKINS, J. F.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—"

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;"

"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back"

LEXINGTON, MARCH 12, 1811

DIED—In this place, on Friday last Mr. HUGH MEELONE, Merchant, of the house of Messrs. Holstead & Meglone.

By yesterday's mail we were furnished with the proceedings of Congress down to the 1st inst. The House of Representatives have been occupied with the consideration of Mr. Epes's non-intercourse bill, and after an animated discussion of sixty hours, it was passed by a large majority.—The votes are decided on the question.

If we recollect right, the law of the last session of Congress, on this subject, has been construed that no article of British manufacture should be imported after the 2d day of February last, in consequence of the change in our relations with France. We hope that no new modification of this act will give any pretence or excuse to the French tyrant to confiscate the property of our citizens, which may have been exported to his ports, in consequence of the President's Proclamation.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the Bank question in the Senate, we observe that the stockholders have petitioned Congress for some time to wind up and settle their affairs. We apprehend it will not be granted.—The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

In some of our eastern papers, we notice a strong and pointed attack on our Senator, Mr. Pope. He is charged with using, in debate on the Bank question, the expressions which are quoted.

"The interference of the press, pending a discussion before Congress, to produce prejudice, to denounce and to intimidate, he abhorred, lamented, and spurned. After the question was settled it might publish opinions! As it was possible for a president to purchase a majority of these presses, in what posture might we stand at home, and in the estimation of foreign nations? Congress ought never, never to submit to the dictation or intimidation of the DEMOCRATIC PRESS;—the people were generous and just to them he would be accountable, and feared not the ordeal of their judgement. Setting proscriptions, imputations of quidism or quadrodism &c. &c. &c. at defiance, he was sure his honorable friend from Georgia and himself, would never be found in a particular phalanx, a Macedonian phalanx, or that of any party of men; but they would be found republicans to the core, Americans in heart."

The above, with other things is given as an extract from Washington to the editor of the *Whig*! We have too high an opinion of Mr. Pope's patriotism and republican principles, to admit the correctness of the extract—but rather consider it an aspersion on his political reputation. It is impossible! Mr. Pope could not have uttered those sentiments; they are hostile to every republican principle—to every principle of the revolution. They are not American!

We shall take the first opportunity of publishing the speech of Mr. Pope, when it comes to hand, regularly reported; which, we trust, will contradict this foul stigma on his character.

The non-intercourse bill passed the house of representatives about 5 o'clock in the morning of the 28th Feb. in the following shape—it has progressed to a third reading in the senate—6 dissenting votes.

A BILL supplementary to the act, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted, &c. That no vessel owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which shall have departed from a British port prior to the second day of February one thousand eight hundred and eleven, no merchandise, owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States, imported in such vessel, shall be liable to seizure or forfeiture, on account of any infraction or presumed infraction of the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, the President of the United States shall declare the fact by proclamation; and such proclamation shall be admitted as evidence, and no other evidence shall be admitted of such revocation or modification in any suit or prosecution which may be instituted under the fourth section of the act to which this act is a supplement. And the restrictions imposed or which may be imposed by virtue of the said act, shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the proclamation aforesaid shall have been issued, the several provisions of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall have full force and be immediately carried into effect against Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies; Provided however, That any vessel or

merchandise which may in pursuance thereof be seized, prior to the fact being ascertained, whether Great Britain shall, on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, have revoked or modified her edicts in the manner abovementioned, shall nevertheless be reformed on application of the parties on their giving bond with approved sureties to the United States, in a sum equal to the value thereof to abide the decision of the proper court of the United States thereon; and any such bond shall be considered as satisfied if Great Britain shall on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, have revoked or modified her edicts in the manner abovementioned: *Provided also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any ships or vessels or the cargoes of ships or vessels wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the U. States, which had cleared out for the Cape of Good Hope, or for any port beyond the same, prior to the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

The following are the yeas and nays.
YEAS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Anderson, Bard, Barry, Bassett, Bibb, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay, Cochran, Crawford, Curtis, Desha, Eppes, Findley, Franklin, Garnett, Gardner, Gholson, Goodwyn, Holland, Huffy, Johnson, Kenan, Love, Lyle, M'Kee, M'Kinley, Miller, Mitchell, Montgomery, N. R. Moore, Morrow, Mumford, Newbold, Newton, J. Porter, P. B. Porter, Rhea, (P.) Rhea, (T.) Richards, Ringold, Root, Sage, Scudder, Seaver, Seybert, Shaw, Smelt, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Weakley, Whitehill, Whitherspoon—64.
NAYS—Messrs. Bigelow, Gardiner, Jackson, Kennedy, Macon, Potter, Randolph, Stanford, Swoope, Van Horn, Wheaton, Whitman—12.

JOEL BARLOW has been appointed Minister plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Cloud.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Esq. our present minister in Russia, has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Cushing.

From the National Intelligencer of Feb. 28.

The sitting of the House of Representatives, which commenced on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, was perhaps one of the most extraordinary ever witnessed in a Legislative body. Under the present rules of the H. of R. it is in the power of a minority of the House, nay, of ten members, to defeat or at least greatly procrastinate any measure, by mere strength of lungs. This expedient has before been ineffectually resorted to; by perseverance the majority have always been able to get the question, though they have sometimes had to sit all day-light for the purpose. On this occasion, however, a minority completely succeeded in arresting the progress of public business, and defeating a fundamental principle of Republican government, that the majority shall govern. After repeated unsuccessful motions to adjourn on Tuesday, about ten o'clock at night, a body of perhaps twenty members withdrawing at once left the House without a quorum. Upon counting the members, however, a bare quorum was kept till one o'clock or about that time, when it became impossible to make up the number of 72. The last Yeas and Nays in the proceedings will shew who were the absentees, and also who, in defiance of fatigue and sickness, remained at their posts. Two hours were spent ineffectually in attempting to obtain a quorum; the members were sent for, but generally pleaded indisposition. At length, when every prospect failed of prosecuting the imperious national concern under discussion to a conclusion, the House were compelled to adjourn. This singular session continued 18 hours, and could have afforded no gratification to any one, who witnessed it throughout. It was not among the least painful considerations, that men whose locks were bleached by the hand of time, whose constitutions were undermined by the services of the revolution, but who never yet shrunk from their duty, rallied and attended the whole of this night at the call of their country, whilst time was consumed in debate and otherwise by those who should have felt more respect for the proofs of devotion to the public service afforded by men so much their elders in years as well as public life.

Thus much we have felt ourselves bound to say. As measures, not men or manners, are the test of principle; and as we disdain to avail ourselves of personality to aid a cause which needs no such support: we will spare comments, which, did we follow the example of our opponents, might well be indulged in. The proceedings of the evening would have afforded a wide field for such remark.

Rev. J. W. Harrison's Letter respecting Play-Actors.

CONCLUDED.
The general observation which I have made, applies to all human arts, of every kind and class. Music has always been esteemed one of the finest arts, and was originally used in the worship of God, and the praise of heroes. Yet when music is applied to the purposes of amusement only, it becomes wholly contemptible. And I believe the public performers, from the men-fingers and women-fingers of Solomon, to the fingers in the present theatres, are considered as in a disgraceful calling. I am happy to have even Lord Chelmsford on politeness, for my assistance in this cause: for though he acknowledges music to be one of the fine arts, yet he thinks to be too great a connoisseur, and to be always fiddling and playing, is not consistent with the character of a gentleman.

In the second place, as players have been generally persons of loose morals, so their employment directly leads to the

corruption of the heart. It is an allowed principle, among critics, that no human passion or character can be well represented, unless it be felt: this they call entering into the spirit of the part. Now, I suppose the following philosophical remark is equally certain, that every human passion, especially when strongly felt, gives a certain modification to the blood and spirits, and makes the whole frame more susceptible of its return. Therefore, whoever has justly and strongly acted human passions, that are vicious, will be more prone to those same passions; and indeed, with respect to the whole character, they will soon be in reality, what they have so often seemed to be.

This applies to the whole extent of theatrical representation. Whoever has acted the part of a proud or revengeful person, I should not like to fall in his way, when offended; and if any man has often acted the part of a rogue or deceiver, I should not be willing to trust him with my money. It may either be added, as another remark, or considered as a further illustration of the one last made, that players, by so frequently appearing in an assumed character, lose all character of their own. Nothing, says an eminent and learned writer, "is more awkward and insipid, than a player, out of the line of his own profession." And indeed what mult that memory and brain be, where the constant business of its possessor is to obliterate one scene or system of folly, only to make way for another?

In the third place, I cannot help thinking, it is of some moment to observe, that players, in consequence of their profession, appearing to assume it, must lose all sense of sincerity and truth. Truth is so sacred a thing, that even the least violation of it, is not without its degree of guilt and danger. It was far from being so absurd as it often has been said to be, what the old Spartan answered to an Athenian, who spoke to him of the less leifions found in their tragedies: "I think I could learn virtue much better from our own rules of truth and justice, than by hearing your lies."

I will here observe, that some very able and judicious persons have given it as a serious and important advice to young persons, to guard against mimicking and taking off others, as it is called, in language, voice, and gesture; because it tends to destroy the simplicity and dignity of personal manners and behaviour. I myself, in early life, knew a young man of good talents, who absolutely unfitted himself for public speaking, by this practice. He was educated for the ministry, and was in every respect well qualified for the office; but having without suspicion, frequently amused himself and others, by imitating the tones and gestures of the most eminent preachers of the city where he lived, when he began to preach himself, he could not avoid falling into one or other of those tones and manners which he had so often mimicked. This, as soon as it was perceived, threw the audience into a burst of laughter, and he was soon obliged to quit the profession altogether, for no other reason, than he had thus spoiled himself by the talent of imitation. —I may say further, in support of this remark, that I have known no instance of one eminent for mimicking, who did not in time make himself contemptible.

But the human passion that makes the most conspicuous figure in the theatre, is love. A play without intrigue and gallantry, would be no play at all. This passion is, of all others, that which has produced the greatest degree of guilt and misery, in the history of mankind. Now is it, or can it be denied, that actors in the theatre are trained up in the knowledge and exercise of this passion, in all its forms. It seems to have been a sentiment of this kind, that led a certain author to say, that to send young people to the theatre to form their manners, is to expect, "that they will learn virtue from profligates, and modesty from harlots."

These remarks seem to me fully sufficient to account for the disgrace that has so generally followed the profession of an actor. I shall only add a few words upon an opinion to be found in Werensfels and some other eminent authors. They condemn public theatres, and despise hired players: but they recommend acting pieces by young persons, in schools or in private families, a mean of obtaining grace and propriety in pronunciation. On this I shall just observe, that though this practice is much less dangerous than a public theatre, yet it does not seem to me to be of much necessity for obtaining the end proposed. And I dare say, that if this practice were often repeated, the fame that may be acquired at such exhibitions, would upon the whole, be very little to the honor or benefit of those who acquired it.

I will conclude this essay by an observation on the comparison, made by the French writer, mentioned in the beginning, between the talents necessary to a good preacher or pleader, and those necessary to a good play actor. I wish he had mentioned the talents and qualifications, that we might have been able to examine his reasoning. As for my own part, I can recollect but two which are essentially requisite to a player, memory and mimicry; and I have known both these talents possessed in great perfection, by men who were not in understanding many degrees above fools; and on the contrary, some of the first men whom history records, that were no way remarkable in point of memory, and totally destitute of the other quality.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

The following is but another item, from an undeniable source, of those fraudulent means that have been resorted to by England to falsify and degrade our flag and indirectly to destroy our legitimate commerce. We have heretofore taken notice of the hue and cry raised against Mr. Consul Forbes, by certain sticklers for British protection and mercantile morality. The reader will recollect similar denunciations that were raised against our Minister at Russia. The following shows at once the cause of their outcry and the vindication against it.

Boston Patriot.

FROM THE FALLADUM.

Extract of a letter from Mr. ADAMS, Minister from the U. S. at the Court of St. Petersburg, to a friend:

"YOU have quoted a paragraph which some papers in America copied from an English publication, accusing me of being a meddling advocate for the exclusion of American vessels from the Russian ports. —I shall not boast to you, how many American vessels have been, by my exertions alone, admitted into the Russian ports, and which, but for me, would have been excluded from them. There are documents, public and private, upon this subject which I need not display before you. —The official papers have been and will be received at the Department of State, and there I willingly leave them. Neither is it necessary for me to tell you that not one American vessel has, to my knowledge, been excluded from a Russian Port since my arrival here.

"Russia and England being at war, the commercial intercourse between them is, of course, forbidden; and neither English vessels nor English subjects are allowed to come into the Russian Territories. You already know that one of the expedients by which the English have attempted to evade these prohibitions was by presenting themselves as Americans, with forged passports and ship's papers. The Russian Government admit universally every American recognised as such by the American Minister or Consul. This business, since it has been here, continues, as it was before, to be transacted by Mr. Harris, the Consul, who never fails, however, to consult me, and take my opinion, in every case susceptible of a question. I had not been here a week, before I was asked to authenticate a paper purporting to be a Passport of the Mayor of New-York, and an eminent merchant of this city sent me in writing his guarantee that the man named in the passport was a native citizen of the U. States. This passport was forged in London, by a Jew named Van Sander, who has kept there a shop for neutral papers for several years; and the man named in it was a Liverpool trader, who had never set his foot in the U. States. You very naturally perceive, that I not only refused the authentication desired of me, but that I did not entirely suppress a sentiment of indignation at the imposition that was attempted to be practised on me in the guarantee.

"Within a fortnight afterwards two ships entered with registers of the same Van Sander's fabrication. They were detected by Mr. Harris, who laid the papers before me, and who duly informed the Russian government, that they were forged. The vessels with their cargoes were confiscated, and their papers delivered to Mr. Harris, who has sent them to the department of state. In this he acted entirely with my countenance and approbation, which, under a weight of mercantile influence existing here in favor of these frauds, was undoubtedly useful, if not necessary to him. I certainly did let it be understood by all the merchants of St. Petersburg, and of the other Russian ports that forged papers, pretended to be American, should find neither countenance nor mercy from me, whenever they should come to my knowledge; and although this determination, so explicitly manifested, did not recommend me to the favour of Englishmen, nor even to that of the merchants in St. Petersburg, I do most sincerely believe that had it not been for it, the real American flag, would long before this have been excluded from the ports of Russia, as it has been from those of Denmark and Prussia.

"I have had no more forged passports, with guarantees, sent to me to be authenticated, and only two or three more of Mr. Van Sander's Registers have appeared in the Russian ports, during the present year. They have met the same fate with their predecessors. But the story that I examined all the papers of vessels myself or that I ever meddled with them, unless at the request of Mr. Harris, of the Russian government, or of the persons to whom the papers belong, is a mere fabrication, totally destitute of truth. "My real offence, therefore, has been in contributing to the exclusion of persons, vessels and cargoes, really English, but coming with forged signatures and seals of the public officers of my country.

"In speaking of the mercantile influence here in favor of these frauds, it may be proper to explain myself further. The merchants of St. Petersburg are almost all foreigners. Great numbers of them are English or connected with English houses. Their business is almost exclusively commission business. They universally detest this war with England, and long for the restoration of the commercial intercourse with that country. They want the trade; and they care not under what flag or what papers it comes and goes. The American flag and American papers would have been the most convenient of all their shelters, and under the liberal confidence with which the Russian government admitted every vessel and person coming from friendly countries and recognised by the American Minister or Consuls, as Americans, if our countenance could have been obtained, instead of fifty or sixty vessels from Teneriffe, which have come to Russia for confiscation, under all sorts of papers, excepting American, we might have seen five hundred direct from the London market, both of merchandise and of papers. The inevitable and just consequence of which would have been confounded with the false, and all of them involved in one general proscription."

NOTE.

"It has been said, I know not on what authority, that complaints against this scoundrel, whose infamy is known in all parts of the civilized world, have been made to the British government—and that the answer has been, that the laws of England do not reach his offence! Such for a long time was the pretence with respect to that notorious felon, Stephen Burroughs; and for certain political reasons, the same indirect countenance was given to that infamous out-law, that is now given to Van Sander in London, in favor of whose well known forgeries the laws of England are actually suspended by the connivance of her Ministry. —Patriot."

The following is a list of American vessels and cargoes under seizure by the Collector of New-York, in consequence of the President's Proclamation:

Ship Paragon,	from Liverpool.
Ship Mount Vernon,	ditto
Ship Anna-Maria,	ditto
Ship Massachusetts,	Dublin.
Brig Ann,	Greenock.
Ship Galen,	Leith.
Brig Fortitude,	Liverpool.
Ship Thetis,	do. via Newry
Ship Maria Penn,	Liverpool.
Brig Jane,	ditto.

The ship Thetis, and brig Fortitude and Jane, sailed from Liverpool before any knowledge of the President's proclamation.

The ship Galen has been bonded in consequence of the Hemp being wet. The expense, however, of bonding, amounts to from Eighty to One Hundred Dollars.

On the seizure of the first vessel (the Paragon) the Collector wrote to Washington for Mr. Gallatin's advice, but has received no orders to release any of the property.

Coffee House.

GEORGE COONS has fitted up the large room in his second story as a COFFEE HOUSE, where will be kept a file of the most interesting Gazettes for the perusal of the subscribers.

The following regulations were formed by a meeting of the subscribers, March 7, 1811. Resolved, That the following regulations be adopted:

1. That the Coffee House shall be kept open every day for the resort of the subscribers and such non-residents of the town as shall, by them be introduced, or reputable strangers; and shall be furnished with papers for their use, agreeably to the terms prefixed to Mr. Coons's subscription paper.
2. That the subscription paper shall be open for fourteen days, after which time new subscribers may be admitted by ballot on Monday evenings.—Three votes against the admission of any person proposed shall exclude him.
3. That it shall be an indispensable condition, on the part of Mr. Coons, that the Coffee Room shall not be converted into a place for dissipation—nor shall cards or play of any kind be introduced into it.

Aun Walsh

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has opened her SCHOOL, for the instruction of young ladies in Needlework, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar; and hopes by the same care on her part, to merit the same encouragement as hitherto.

March 11.

To all whom it may concern. Take Notice.

THAT on the 18th day of April next, the commissioners appointed by the worshipful Clarke county court, to perpetuate testimony to establish the corner trees of two surveys of Land, of one thousand acres each, lying on the head waters of Upper Howard's creek, one of them surveyed and patented in the name of James Crockett, assignee of James Newell; the other in the name of James Crockett, assignee of William Newell, will attend at my house on the premises—and I shall proceed thence with said commissioners, to three poplars, the beginning corner of the first named survey, to do what the act of assembly in that case made & provided, directs, & shall continue from day to day, until the business is completed.

David Finley.

March 11th, 1811.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. A few copies of the grand operation romance of the FORTY THIEVES. OUT OF PLACE, or the Lake of Latusanne, a comic opera. CINDERELLA, or the Little Glass Slipper, a pantomimic spectacle. CHARMS OF LITERATURE, being an entertaining miscellany of elegant extracts. N. B. The Music of the Forty Thieves, &c. may be had at Mr. De Mott's store.

FOR SALE,

A Large Rolling Mill and A Pair Small Bellows For Silver Smiths.—Apply to the Printer. March 6th, 1811.

Jessamine county.

Taken up by David Mills. Near the mouth of Tate's creek, one Sorrel Mare about 4 feet 9 inches high, two white feet, supposed to be four years old next spring, branded on the near shoulder thus J. W. appraised to \$45 this 1st day of October, 1810. A. YOUNG.

Taken up by Thomas Butler. On Little's fork, Scott county, a Black Mare about 14 hands high, six or seven years old, a blaze face, three white feet and legs, and a white spot on the right fore leg. Also a Bay spring Colt, a star in his forehead, his left hind foot white, and right fore one—appraised to \$35 dollars. Dec. 26th, 1810. Cornelius Cough.

Boarding School FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school for the tuition of young ladies, will again commence on the 25th inst. in the same house on High street, and hopes that her attention to the improvement and morals of her pupils will ensure her of a continuance of public patronage. Her terms for boarding, and all the polite extra branches, are as usual. Mrs. L. will continue to take a limited number of day scholars. March 11th, 1811.

Taken up by Achilles Stapp. Living in Scott county, near Massie's mill, a Bay Horse Colt one year old next spring, neither docked nor branded, appraised to two dollars. Given under my hand this 23d day of January, 1811. DAVID THOMPSON.

THEATRE.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, Will be presented, Shakespeare's Tragedy altered by J. C. Kemble, Esq. as performed at the Theatres London, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. of

OTHELLO. MOOR OF VENICE.

Othello - - - - - Mr. Kennedy. Iago - - - - - Mr. Jones.

BETWEEN THE ENTERTAINMENTS

SONG—"Ah! what is the bosom's commotion," from the grand Opera of the Forty Thieves, - - - - - Mr. WILLIAMS.

DUET—"Ah! Cruel Maid!" from the same, Mr. WILLIAMS & Mrs. TURNER.

SONG—"Learned Pig" - - - - - Mr. JONES. The celebrated Polish Minuet (for this night only, as danced in the grand Pantomimic spectacle of Cinderella, in New-York, Boston &c. - - - - - Mr. CIPRIANA & Mrs. TURNER.

SONG—"Murder in Irish" - - - - - Mr. KENNEDY.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

A much admired Comic Opera, written by the younger Coleman, author of the Poor Gentleman, Wags of Windsor, &c. called LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS.

In the course of the piece,

THE FOLLOWING SONGS, DUETS, &c.

DUET—"Sweet God of Love" Messrs. JONES & WILLIAMS.

SONG—"O when my farm is taken" Mr. WILLIAMS.

SONG—"You who pity maids like me" Mrs. TURNER.

FINALE to act 1st Messrs. WILLIAMS, JONES, DOUGLAS, KENNEDY & MARSH.

SONG—"A Guardian there was, and a crab was he" - - - - - Mrs. TURNER.

SONG—"O, Miss Baily, unfortunate Miss Baily" - - - - - Mr. WILLIAMS.

TRIO - - - - - Mrs. TURNER, Messrs. WILLIAMS & MARSH.



THE subscriber hopes by close attention to business in the line of his profession of stone quarrier and well digger, to merit the favour of a generous public. He expects to have ready by the first of April, five hundred perches of stone of the first quality, for range work, common work, curb stone, paving stone and steps—all superior to any ever delivered in the town of Lexington. He wishes to employ 12 able bodied men, who are not afraid of elbow grease. The highest wages; and the best of board will be given to well diggers and stone quarriers, with prompt payment to those who will engage for the season.

All you who wish good stone to buy, Unto my quarry pray draw nigh; And if your bargain, you repent, Your money, sirs, is only lent.

Fore'ry cent, I will repay, And take my stone again—away. As honesty is my intent, I will repay if you repent.

I do declare to me 'tis fun, To see you come to buy my stone; And will not spare the elbow grease, My stock of money to increase.

But when the stone they are all laid, The goods and money must be paid; For I must have the cash in hand, To pay my hands what they demand—Or they with me will go to law And throw in jail.

JOHN ROBERT SHAW.

To Rent, or for Sale,

THE frame House and Lot at the corner of Main and Spring streets, next door to doctor Downing's, Lexington. For terms, apply to Daniel Bradford, at the wool factory, opposite the premises, or to

WILLIAM ALLEN, Near Lexington.

March 12.

Taken up by Samuel Wilson. Living near Venable's horse mill, Fayette county, a Bay Filley, supposed to be two years old last fall, about thirteen hands high, with a large blaze in her face, with small white spots on her back, docked—no brand perceivable, appraised to \$15.

—ALSO—

One other Bay Filley, supposed to be the same age as the other, about 13 hands high, with the right hind foot white, neither docked nor branded, appraised to \$20.

A. GARRETT, d. c. f. c.

Taken up by John Saffey. Living on Slate creek, Montgomery county, a Chesnut Sorrel Mare, six years old next spring, fourteen hands high, blaze face, no brand perceivable, has on a three shilling belt tied on with a leather strap, appraised to \$25. Posted before me this 16th of December, 1810. AARON HALL, J. F. M. C.

Take Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment of a bond given by me to Elijah Crews for twenty six dollars, payable in cabinet furniture, as said bond was given as a balance due for eleven acres of land in Montgomery county, sold by said Crews to me, and a credit ought to be given on said bond, as I am determined not to pay said bond until I get a title to said eleven acres of land; and the public is also cautioned against taking a conveyance from said Crews, or any other person in whom the title of said land is vested, as I have a bond for the title of said land.

DANIEL P. MOSELEY.

Montgomery county, 11th Jan. 1811.

Blanks

OF ALL KINDS, For Sale at this Office.

POETRY.

From the New York Morning Post.

THE WISH.

Give me ye powers, a lovely maid,
Whose soft and sweetly pensive mien
Proclaims a soul of kindness made,
A bosom tranquil and serene.

Who never felt the foolish pride
To lead gay fashion's thoughtless train,
For flattery or attention sigh'd,
That conscious merit must disdain;

Nor haughty look'd with frowning eye
On those by fortune favour'd less,
But with benignant charity,
Was happy in the means to bless.

Who like a seraph from the skies
Bent o'er the couch of waning life,
And taught the fluttering soul to rise,
To the bright rest of christian faith,

And sooth'd the widow'd mourner's grief
By words with holy comfort fraught,
And kindly gave the wish'd relief,
Ere needed charity was sought.

Could I so sweet a maiden find,
And clasp her to my throbbing breast,
Be fortune to my wishes kind,
And love would make me truly blest.

Mr. Moore's specimen of the tender style.
Have you not seen the timid tear,
Steal trembling from mine eye?
Have you not mark'd the flush of fear,
Or caught the murmur'd sigh?
And can you think my love is chill,
Nor fix'd on you alone?
And can you, by doubting still,
A heart so much your own?

To you my soul's affections move
Devoutly, warmly true;
My life has been a task of love,
One long, long thought of you.
If all your tender faith is o'er,
If still my truth you'll try—
Alas! I know but one proof more,
I'd bless your name and die.

From the RURAL VISITOR.

Soap Making.—It is customary with house-keepers as well as professed soap-boilers, to mix lime with their ashes previous to drawing off the ley.—The consideration of the office which is performed by the lime, viz that of abstracting the fixed air, which would otherwise prevent the union of the fat and ley, has suggested the following experiment, which has proved satisfactory.

To a large kettle of ley, while on the fire, was added a quarter of a peck of quick lime; this was stirred till the whole was near boiling, and then poured into tubs to settle. The fat being now set over the fire and melted, the clear ley was gradually added, when an almost instantaneous union took place; the result of which was a soap of the finest quality. The whole process occupied about two hours.

N. B. It is supposed that soap is made with the greatest success in the increase of the moon. A multitude of well authenticated facts renders it certain that the influence of the moon on vegetation, on the sinking of manure, &c. is very considerable.—Does not this subject deserve philosophical investigation? H.

SOMETHING GOOD.

I laughed heartily the other day, at the ingenuity and presence of mind by which an English sergeant at law, celebrated for bullying and brow-beating witnesses, saved himself from the indignity and corporal pain of a good flogging. He had, it appears, on the western circuit most grossly insulted a very respectable gentleman at court, in the course of a cross examination. The next morning very early the insulted party proceeded to the lodgings of the advocate, with a good horse-whip in his hand, and requested of the clerk to see his master, alleging that he had some business of great importance. The clerk shewed the gentleman into his bed-room, where he lay asleep, and upon awakening was addressed by the visitor as follows:—"Sir, I am the person whom you treated so scandalously yesterday in court, without any reason, and I have come personally to chastise you with this horse-whip for your insolence." "Are you indeed?" replied the barrister, "but surely you will not strike a man in bed?" "No, sir, I pledge my honor not to do that," said the gentleman. "Then by—" exclaimed the sergeant, "I will be till doomsday." The humor of the thought disarmed the anger of the affronted gentleman, and bursting into a fit of laughter, he said:—"There, sir, you may lay as long as you like, I will not molest you this time; but let me recommend you never again to hold up a person of respectability, whose only object is to tell the truth, to the derision of a court of justice," and left the man of law to console himself.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger Dec. 30.

MATCH AGAINST TIME.—STAMFORD, Dec. 28.—Yesterday, Milton, who recently wagered 300l. against 300l. that he would ride from the end of Dover Street, Piccadilly (a distance of 90 miles) to this town in five hours, completed his extraordinary undertaking three quarters of an hour within the time allowed! He started from Dover Street at two minutes past eight o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived at the George and Angel Inn in this place at exactly seventeen minutes past twelve. When it is considered that Mr. Milton weighs 14 stone, and that in consequence of his horse being misplaced he was obliged to ride one horse upwards of 15 miles—this may perhaps be pronounced one of the most wonderful feats ever recorded in the annals of horsemanship. One of the horses was completely knocked up before he had gone four miles. Mr. Milton, when he reached Stamford, appeared very little fatigued.

Wonderful Oak Tree.

The annual fair for Block Makers, was held in Dullop, Essex, near London, under an Oak Tree which measures 66 feet in circumference, 32 in diameter, has 17 branches, each girths 12 feet round, and when the Sun is in the meridian shades one square acre of ground; this tree is supposed to be 1800 years old.

The following account of some of the valuable qualities of the Comfrey Plant, is extracted from *Crossby's Merchant's & Tradesman's Pocket Dictionary*. They merit the attention of every citizen, particularly the dyer, the manufacturer and the physician.

COMFREY.

A plant found on the banks of rivers and wet ditches.

A decoction of the stalks with the leaves and flowers, communicates the wool, prepared by a solution of bismuth, a fine permanent brown colour.

The roots of this plant are chiefly employed in this country by colour makers, who by means of a decoction made with them, extract the beautiful crimson colour from gum lac.

The natives of Angola, who possess the finest breed of goats in the world, prepare from the comfrey roots a species of glue, that enables them to spin the fleece into a very fine yarn, from which camolets and shawls are manufactured.

The Germans have also lately employed the same mucilage for correcting the brittleness of flax and the roughness of wool in spinning; the excellence of this preparation is, that it neither soils the fingers nor the yarn, and may be preserved for many days in a fresh state, in close wooden boxes.

This most useful plant, which deserves more attention than it has hitherto received, has also been employed in tanning, and has made leather not only more durable than any other method, but it also remains always pliable and elastic.

The comfrey root boiled in milk is said to be useful in consumptive coughs.

LONDON, December 26.

Lucien Bonaparte.

When Lucien Bonaparte and family were recently made prisoners of war, the property they had with them, which was very considerable, became, as a matter of right and custom, prize to the officers and ship's company of his Majesty's ship Pomone. Capt. Barrie, who commanded that ship, informed his officers, that he did not for his part, intend to make any claim to it; his officers also agreed to waive their right; and the sailors naturally enough, followed the example set them.—Lucien, however, wished to make some little courteous acknowledgement of the liberal conduct of the men; and begged that three or four hundred pounds might be distributed amongst them. This sum was returned by a deputation of the sailors, headed by the Captain of the fore-castle, saying, they would have been de-livish glad they had come along side of them in a frigate; that they might have fought it out; as it was, however, they could not think of taking any money from them.—Lucien desired to know if they wished for any thing else; they had no objection to drink his health, now he was going to England, and accordingly, when he landed at Malta, he sent off a share of London Porter to each man.

The circumstances relative to the arrival of Lucien Bonaparte in this country, are said to be as follows:—In consequence of the repeated demands of Napoleon, that he should separate from his wife and suffer his future destiny to be arranged by the French Ruler; and the repeated refusal of Lucien to conform to these demands, the latter began to be apprehensive that forcible measures would be resorted to by Napoleon, and therefore Lucien, many months ago, wrote from Rome to Mr. Hill, cur Minister at Sardinia, requesting that that gentleman would obtain from his Court a passport for Lucien. Mr. Hill, naturally anxious to facilitate the removal of one brother from another, who seemed likely to resort to the most desperate violence in order to accomplish his purpose, ventured to send an answer encouraging Lucien to proceed to Sardinia, and then communicated what he had done, to our government, who immediately expressed their refusal to grant the passport. Mr. Hill then wrote to Lucien, to inform him that the permission which he requested could not be obtained. Lucien, however, soon availed himself of the favourable letter from Sardinia, alleging that the prohibitory letter never reached him. On his arrival there he was not permitted to land, and a very irksome correspondence was carried on between him and Mr. Hill, in which he truly stated, that having trusted to the faith of the British nation in the permission he had received, he had made his situation desperate with his brother and could not return without the certainty of ruin. Happily at the time Mr. Adair arrived at Cagliari, and Mr. Hill consulted with him what course should be taken in the unpleasant dilemma; when it was agreed that Lucien should go to Malta till the resolution of the government, under the new circumstances, could be known; and in the mean time it was ascertained, that the only object of Lucien was to gain a quiet asylum, and that he would in truth prefer England to America.

It is known that Lucien Bonaparte, after he had refused a crown, and politely refused to divorce his wife, was requested by the Emperor to send his eldest daughter to the Court of Paris, that if he ejected grandeur for himself, he might not object to his daughter's advancement. Lucien consented; and the young Lady went to Paris under the care of a Lady by whom she had been educated. She was received with great magnificence and an establishment splendid and expensive, provided for her. She was not dazzled by the brilliancy of the Court, nor the pleasures of Paris; and she soon found the tranquillity of her father's house. It was proposed to her that she should marry Ferdinand VII. who upon her union, should be restored to his kingdom, but she pre-emptorily refused, and said she was educated upon her father's principles, and was resolved to follow his fortunes. She despised the grandeur that was to be purchased by the sacrifice of the engagement which had first lifted the family to power; and she only regretted she had to make to the emperor, was permission to return to her father's house. This inflexible republican spirit in a young lady of sixteen years, raised at once the indignation and

jealousy of Napoleon against his brother; as he imagined that if any reverse of fortune on his part should revive the rump of the Jacobins, they would look to a leader of such a character as Lucien proved himself to be. He sent back the young lady, with peremptory orders to her father to quit his dominions forthwith.—He is, we understand, to reside at Stonehouse, a seat belonging to the earl of Powis, situate four miles from Ludlow, until Lymore Hall, in Montgomeryshire, is fitted up for his reception.

Lucien Bonaparte left Plymouth on Sunday for Ludlow, in Shropshire.—Madam B. and family are to follow him in a few days.

The baggage of Lucien Bonaparte and his attendants is stated to weigh 33 tons. There was a perfect squabble among the innkeepers of Plymouth and Dock, to know which of them should have the honor of lodging these persons under his roof.—Lucien studiously avoids all pomp and ostentation. His eldest son, a fine youth of eleven years of age, has been taken through the dock yard, accompanied by captain Warren, who brought them to England.

LUDLOW, Dec. 21.

This retired residence is to day all in a bustle, on account of our new guest, Lucien Bonaparte.—His arrival took place yesterday afternoon on the 4th day after leaving Plymouth from which the place is rather more than two hundred miles distant. He was accompanied by Mr. Mackenzie, two other gentlemen, and three servants, occupying two chaises and four. His family left Plymouth three days after him, and are coming on by easy journeys of thirty miles a day. The presence of so remarkable a stranger attracted to the inn an unusual concourse of people who are now following him and Mr. Mackenzie with great eagerness in their walk round the castle. Lymme house near Montgomery, his intended residence requiring considerable repairs, Lord Powis is occupied in preparing for him another of his seats, five miles from this, called Stonehouse, and an officer [col. Drum] is going there to report, officially, on its fitness for the residence of this conspicuous prisoner. But it is expected that Lucien will remain for a week or ten days at this place, the beauty of our environs appearing to attract his attention.

It is stated that Lucien Bonaparte, when passing through Exeter, played off a Bonapartian manoeuvre, and rode on the outside of the carriage as an attendant, having thereby an undisturbed view of the country and people, without being an object for remark, or gazed at by the multitude.

PARIS, Dec. 25.

“Jean Sarrasin, General of Brigade, and one of the commandants of the Legion of Honor, accused of having deserted to the enemy, has been capitally condemned for contumacy by the Council of War, of the 16th Military Division, at Lille. After the sentence was read, his name was struck out from the Legion of Honor.”

MILITARY REWARDS.

We have at length obtained a circumstantial narrative, on the part of general Wilkinson, of so much as concerns the imputations and surmises laid against him before congress and which have been supported by Mr. John Randolph and others. It is drawn up with the temper of a man, unincumbered by artifice or rhetorical ornament; and places the man and his conduct on such a station, as will insure him the applause and consideration of every man of integrity and honor; and without any attempt in the narrative to recriminate, on his vile persecutors, he places them in such a light of shame, as no time or artifice can remove. It is accompanied by an appendix, containing voluminous evidence, copies of official documents, letters from numerous persons, relating to Burr's conspiracy, and particularly all those letters, which the general required of Burr to produce in open court at Richmond. But to which Burr would not assent; but which the demands of defence now imperiously draw forth.—These papers make a volume, and we understand from only the second volume of the series, which as a reward for saving his country, he is obliged to print at an enormous expense, out of his ample pay of brigadier general.

The whole is to consist of four volumes, as we infer from another still more voluminous appendix to vol. IV which embraces about 200 pages, and from its contents, appears to be the history of the campaign at *Terre au Beuff*. The narrative part of this volume, nor what is contained in the first and third, we have not seen nor learned, but presume the first will consist of general historical memoir of the public life of the general, and perhaps the 3d volume may contain the narrative in reply to the imputations on the Spanish business.

The Burr conspiracy being the only part perfectly before us, we should wish to enter into a development of the subject, for the information of the country, immediately; we apprehend it would not be acceptable to the victim of villainy, himself, to interfere with a particular discussion, while a committee of congress think it fit to keep the subject before them.

We do not wish to be the means of enlisting the angry resentment of men who may at least question the propriety of the course which they have been led into against this injured man; because very probably, the eagerness which we confess we feel, to present the whole proceeding to the public, might be attributed to his solicitation, or as the term is—his influence—than to the feelings of indignation and shame which the whole transaction is calculated to excite and will excite whenever they shall come, as they shall come, before the nation.

When the public shall have seen these papers, when they shall have pointed out to them the simple elements of these transactions—we cannot hesitate to assert, that a more unjustifiable persecution, or a persecution founded on circumstances so unwarrantable as matters of accu-

sation on an officer of such high trust, were never before exhibited.

The events now in agitation will probably put us in possession of the whole of Florida—it is more than probable, without intending any disparagement to those who are engaged there, for we believe them all to be brave men, & faithful to their country, but we think it more than probable, that had the man who is now undergoing persecution for having saved Orleans, and its bank from plunder, and from becoming the seat of monarchy comprehending both Floridas—we believe that had he been employed instead of being persecuted, the traitors who have been stirring up sedition there would not have dared to appear and that the country would have submitted to the will and dominion of the U. S. without a struggle.

Aurora.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and despatch.

Silver & to tortoise mounted SPECTACLES, Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT

HAS just received, and is now opening in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE, A superior quality of IMPERIAL, HYSON, HYSON SKIN and YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.

All of which being bought at the most reduced prices, will be sold very low for cash.

15th August, 1810.—tf

KENTUCKY HOTEL.

I HAVE rented of Henry Clay Esq. that large and commodious brick house in Lexington, called the Kentucky Hotel. It will be my constant care to make those comfortable who may please to favour me with a call. The management and comfort of the stables are equal to any in the United States.

GEO. SLAUGHTER, Jr.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1811.

I WISH TO PURCHASE OR HIRE,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SEVERAL NEGRO BOYS, Between the age of 14 and 18 years, to work in Rope Walk.

THO. H. PINDELL.

Lexington, Jan. 6th, 1811.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW

will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. His office is kept on Main street in Lexington, one door below the Post-Office and directly opposite the Office of the Insurance Company.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Christmas day last, a Negro Man named

KIT.

He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, bow legged, and about 40 years of age—has a scar on the right eye, and heavy made. When he absconded he had iron on his ancles, and appeared to be tolerably sore. He took with him a good fur hat, and the remainder of his clothes were indifferent. It is presumed he will make for the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given if taken and secured in any jail out of the state, or half the sum if taken in this state and delivered to me living in Fayette county, Kentucky.

LEWIS COLLINS.

January 16th 1811.

CHOICE.

I WILL SELL either 100 Acres of Land within three miles of Lexington, adjoining Mrs. Russell, and Williams in Price, about 55 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered, some Apple, Peach and Cherry trees, and a never failing spring of water; Or 300 Acres, about 25 or 3 miles from Lexington, adjoining Robert Barr and William Huston, on the Strode's road, which is well improved, and the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at the Branch Bank.

ANDREW F. PRICE.

February 1, 1811.

RAN AWAY

ON the 15th day of January last from the subscriber, a likely negro fellow named

SAM.

He is about 25 years of age—five feet 10 or 11 inches high—yellow complexion—he has a scar under one of his jaws on the side of his throat, two of his upper teeth somewhat decayed. The said fellow is all probability lurking about Lexington, where he has a number of acquaintances—he was formerly owned by Henry Clay, Esq. Whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him to me near Versailles, or secure him in any jail shall be generously and handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

JESSE ELLIS.

Woodford county, Feb. 7th 1811.

Taken up by George Riley, living in Scott county, two miles from the Great Crossings, a dark Grey Mare about 4 years old about 14 hands high, trots and paces, shod before, no brands perceptible—appraised to \$15 before me.

DAVID FLOUNCEY, J. P. S. C.

SAMUEL Q. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in the Scott, Fayette and Bourbon circuit courts.—He resides in Georgetown.

3m

February 18th, 1810.

STOP THIEF!!

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

MY SHOP was broke open on Saturday night, or Sunday night, the 16th or 17th inst. and was stolen from thence the following articles, viz:

Two pair calf skin fair-top'd ben soled boots, the tops were soiled, having been made a considerable time, each pair had leather straps, the calls rather large in proportion to the feet, which were about 10 1/2 inches long, black bottoms, with 3 square stamps on each pair—1 pair kip skin, black top'd do. long legs and feet and rather slim, the side seam of one of them has been repaired, and a piece of new welt about 6 inches long is perceivable.—1 fair calf skin, black top'd do. middling size, high in the instep, with tassels.—1 pair kip do. short legs, middling size feet.—10 pair women's black-grained, cordovan slippers.—1 pair mens fine shoes, cordovan do. one strap of which had been broke and was repaired.

Whoever secures the property, so that I get it, shall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars, or a proportion for any part—and the like sum of Ten Dollars for the thief, to be paid on conviction.

N. PRENTIS.

Lexington, Feb. 18th, 1811.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the 16th day of April next, will be offered for sale by public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, in Jessamine county, sundry Negroes. Also Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Household furniture, to wit, Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. Also a Waggon, gears and farming utensils. Twelve month's credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. I will also lease in parcels, or the whole together, for one, two or three years, the plantation I now live on. There is about eighty acres of good plough land, twenty acres of good timothy meadow, and about thirty acres of blue grass and white clover pasture. For terms, apply to the subscriber, now living on the land.

SAMUEL M'DOWELL.

February 16th, 1811.

Whereas my wife Catherine Atchison, hath eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause, I do now on all persons from harboring her on my account as I am determined not pay any other contracts, from this day.

JAMES ATCHISON.

February 12th, 1811.

JAMES ROBERT,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the store lately occupied by F. D. Owings, on Main street, 3 doors above the Branch Bank; where he will constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated Ware of every description, and newest fashions which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared to carry on the Watch making and repairing business—and will warrant his work to be well executed. Orders from a distance strictly attended to.—And all those who are pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2 good workmen, in the above line of business; and the highest price for old gold and silver. Also one or two boys of good character, will be taken as apprentices.

August 6th, 1810.

Commission Store,

In the house of Mr. Coyle, opposite the Branch Bank.

WALDEMAR MENTELLE

Has just received by the latest arrivals, and opened for sale, a variety of articles, such as DRY GOODS;

Among which are the following.
Flanders fine hemp linen
Queen's and China ware
Sugar of different kinds
Imperial and Hyson teas
White and red lead
Spanish whiting and patent yellow
Spanish brown and painter's brushes
With a constant supply of Flax-seed oil
Spirit of turpentine
Madeira Wine
Rum and French Brandy
Cherry bounce and old Whiskey
Figs, raisins and almonds
Pickled Oysters
Mackarel and shad
Best Lancaster snuff
Also an elegant assortment of Jewellery
Looking glasses with and without frames
Coach and clock glasses
Gilt frames and elegant
Paintings & engravings
Toys for children
Italian and common fiddle strings & fiddles
Profiles taken and framed by Mentelle as usual
Diaper table cloths
Pittsburgh beer and
Millford's imperial wash for the tops of boots.

Always on hand, a quantity of dry GOOSE CREEK SALT & PUTTY.

Lexington Dec. 18, 1810

Taken up by Thomas Brent, living in Scott county, on South Elkhorn, near Massie's Mill, a SORREL HORSE COLT, about one year old, not gelded, blaze face, hind foot white, no brand perceptible—appraised to \$12 50—Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1811.

DAVID THOMSON, J. P.

Greenup county, Sci.

Taken up at the plantation of William Bradshaw, on the Ohio river, 5 miles below the mouth of Little Sandy, a bright bay Mare, 2 years old past, thirteen hands, 10 inch high, (marks) the hoof of the left hind foot white, a star in her forehead, a white spot on the weathers, and a white streak down the right shoulder—appraised to \$20.

Frs. WAKING, J. P.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR C. V. CLOUD

HAS removed his Shop to a brick house on the upper end of Main street, two doors below Mr. Ayres, and directly opposite to lawyer Davies, where he will continue to wait on those who may favour him with their calls, in the practice of Physic and Surgery.

February 12, 1811.